

# THE HOOD RIVER SUN.

VOL. I.

HOOD RIVER, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

NO. 2.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

**UNITED STATES.**  
President.....William McKinley  
Vice-President.....Garrett A. Hobart  
Secretary of State.....John Hay  
Secretary of Treasury.....Lyman J. Gage  
Secretary of Interior.....Cornelius N. Bliss  
Secretary of War.....Elmer Root  
Postmaster-General.....James A. Gary  
Attorney-General.....John D. Long  
Secretary of Agriculture.....James Wilson

**STATE OF OREGON.**  
Governor.....Geo. W. McBride  
Lieutenant Governor.....Joseph Simon  
Comptroller.....H. A. Moody  
Attorney-General.....D. R. N. Blackburn  
Secretary of State.....F. J. Dunbar  
Treasurer.....C. S. Moore  
Printer.....W. H. Leeds  
Supt. of Public Instruction.....J. H. Ackerman  
Supt. of Penitentiary.....G. E. Wolverson  
Supreme Judge.....C. F. A. Moore  
Justices.....R. S. Bean  
Circuit Judge.....W. L. Bradshaw  
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. A. Jayne

**WASCO COUNTY.**  
County Judge.....E. B. Dufur  
Representative.....J. W. Norton  
Commissioners.....Robert Mayne  
County Clerk.....N. C. Evans  
County Sheriff.....Robert Kelly  
Assessor.....C. L. Phillips  
School Superintendent.....W. H. Whipple  
Surveyor.....C. L. Gilbert  
Coroner.....J. H. Groat

**HOOD RIVER DISTRICT OFFICERS.**  
Justice of Peace.....George T. Prather  
Constable.....E. S. Olinger  
The County Court of Wasco county meets on the first Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
Circuit Court of Wasco county meets on the third Mondays in February, May and November.

**HOOD RIVER CITY.**  
Mayor.....E. L. Smith  
City Clerk.....C. A. Bell  
Councilmen.....F. F. Bradford, St. J. H. Yates, J. H. Dukes, J. R. Nickelson, George E. Crowell, Marshall E. S. Olinger

**REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS U. S. LAND OFFICE.**  
Register.....Jay P. Lucas  
Receiver.....Otis Patterson  
Register.....W. R. Dunbar  
Receiver.....L. B. Clough  
Register.....John M. Hill  
Receiver.....Thomas Magrove  
Register.....C. B. Moore  
Receiver.....William Galloway

**THE DALLIES.**  
General Agent, Portland, Or.

**W. H. HURLBURT,**  
General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

**O. R. & N. Time Table for Hood River**  
EASTBOUND. WESTBOUND.  
No. 4.....4:37 p. m. No. 1.....5:37 a. m.  
No. 2.....4:42 p. m. No. 3.....4:40 p. m.  
Way freight, 2:45 p. m. Way freight, 2:45 a. m.  
E. B. CLARK, Agent.

**REGULATOR DALLIES CITY.**

**The Regulator Line.**

**DALLIES, PORTLAND & ASTORIA**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamers Daily (Except Sunday) Between  
Portland, Cascade Locks, Stevenson,  
Sprague, White Salmon, Hood  
River and The Dalles.

**HOOD RIVER TO PORTLAND - \$1.25**  
**ROUND TRIP - 2.00**

**THE DALLIES OFFICE:** First and Court Sts.  
W. C. ALLAWAY, General Agent,  
The Dalles, Or.  
Due at Hood River, eastbound, 4 p. m.; westbound, 9:30 a. m.;  
Leaves Portland at 7 a. m.; Leaves The Dalles at 8:45 a. m.

**MAILS.**  
The mail arrives from Mt. Hood at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays; departs the same days at noon.  
For Clatskanie, leaves at 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at 4 p. m.  
For White Salmon (Wash.) leaves daily at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 7:15 p. m.  
For Trout Lake and Glenwood Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
For Bingen (Wash.) leaves at 5:45 p. m.; arrives at 2 p. m.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

### From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

#### OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

**Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns**

American machine and tool companies are going to erect works in Germany.

The new torpedo boat Craven has been launched at the Bath, Me., iron works.

A hail and wind storm through the apple district of Missouri did great damage to the crop.

Between four and five hundred persons were killed in India by earthquakes and landslides.

Fire did \$5,000 damage in a nine-story building in New York. The watchmen were asleep.

Last British dispatch to the Boers was pacific in tone and it is said will clear the way for peace.

Five officers of the Japanese army are reported to be assisting the insurgents in their war preparations.

There is great excitement in the Cheyenne Sioux agency over the murder of Long Haley, by a squaw man.

General Manuel Guzman Alvarez, governor of the province of Bermudez, has revolted against the Venezuelan government.

The governing body of the Colorado Mining Stock Association has voted to reduce the rates of commission charged practically 50 per cent.

Reports from Guadeloupe estimate the damage from the recent hurricane at \$5,000,000. Forty lives were lost and 250 persons seriously injured.

Rumors that General Otis is to be recalled are being revived. Major-General Brooke is soon to leave Cuba, and it is said that he is slated to command in the Philippines.

The three treaty powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, are considering at Washington the claims arising out of the bombardment of Samoa last summer by the American and British navies.

A new steamer line between Mexico and South American ports to begin January 1, will strive to develop Mexico's cotton industry and place her in a position to compete with the United States, England and other countries.

A head-end collision between a passenger train and a freight occurred on the New York Central about half a mile west of Auburn, and as a result three people were killed, two fatally injured and four seriously injured. The responsibility for the accident is not yet determined.

The insurgents were routed near Cebu by General Snyder. Seven forts and quite a number of smooth bore cannon were destroyed. The Tennessee regiment was already aboard the transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The Kearsarge made 17 knots in her trial run.

Otis will hold Subig as a base of operations.

Lopez and 64 followers surrendered to Byrnes at Negros island.

Vice-President Hobart is ill, and may not again preside in the senate.

The remaining six companies of Montana volunteers have arrived in Chicago.

Otis' Chinese exclusion act is causing considerable uneasiness in diplomatic circles.

Three new cases, making 21 so far and 6 deaths is the yellow fever report from New Orleans.

Nearly 10 per cent of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doctors.

More bubonic plague is reported at Alexandria. There are four new cases at Sparta, Portugal.

The large Dungeness coal mine in West Virginia, which has been lying idle for two years, has resumed.

A relief expedition has been sent by the mounted police to Mackenzie trail, where great suffering is said to prevail.

Dewey's ships are in need of repairs, and several million dollars will be spent in overhauling and remodeling them.

Mrs. Steinheider, of Dorchester, Neb., ended her life by winding white laces around her throat until she succeeded in strangling herself.

In accordance with the rights of the Russian orthodox church, Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Frederick Grant, and granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene, Count Spranznik, of Russia, were married in New York.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton says he owes his business success to his commercial training in America.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth volunteers, is the only newspaper editor holding that rank in the army.

The bronze statue of the confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes, to be set up in Mobile, Ala., is to be of heroic size, the work of Casper Buberl, of New York.

## LATER NEWS.

The Nevada cavalry has sailed for home.

The North Dakota soldiers have reached home.

The insurgents in Eastern Mindanao have offered to surrender.

The president has approved the sentence of Captain O. M. Carter.

Forty-eight new cases and two deaths from yellow fever were reported from Key West Sunday.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitations of Philadelphia and Chicago to visit those cities.

The Transvaal situation has caused a stagnation in business in London and stocks are at a standstill.

The North Atlantic squadron will go to Hampton Roads, where the change in commanders will take place and the winter maneuvers be mapped out.

The Filipinos have given up 14 American prisoners. All of them are enlisted men, but Lieutenant Gilmore and his comrades are not with them.

Rear-Admiral Walker, of the canal commission, while in New York at the Dewey celebration, declared that the Nicaragua canal would surely be built.

The decision of the Japanese respecting their schools to allow no religious teaching will seriously embarrass the missionaries, whose chief purpose is to proselyte the young.

If the volume of business continues for the next four months at the ratio of the past eight months, the export trade of Havana for the first year of American occupation will exceed the handsome sum of \$39,000,000.

Not the faintest hint is allowed to escape as to what diplomatic communications, if any, are passing between London and South Africa. Troops are massing on the frontier and it is said that the Boers may declare war at any moment.

The United States cruiser New Orleans has arrived at New York from Santo Domingo, where she had been sent to look after American interests during the anticipated troubles subsequent to the assassination of President Heureaux.

A number of the ill-fated Scotsman's crew arrived in Montreal. They were placed under arrest and plunder to the amount of \$8,000 taken from them. It was with difficulty that the police saved the wretches from being hurled into the sea by the infuriated Canadians.

A letter from Port Francis, Ontario, says: Ungavaland, a region as desolate and unknown as the Klondike was four years ago, has just been penetrated by a party of prospectors. From their reports and from the statements of a member of the Canadian geological survey, they have run into a new Klondike, and one richer in diversified minerals.

Lumber is worth \$150 a thousand at Cape Nome.

The Idaho volunteers were given a reception as they passed through Portland.

It is estimated that there were 2,000,000 visitors in New York during the Dewey celebration.

A fire in Roseland, B. C., for a time threatened to wipe out the town, but the flames were controlled with a loss of \$5,000.

A scheme is on foot in New York to secure American capital for the completion of the unfinished Porto Rican railroad in Porto Rico.

The bark Tillie Baker has returned from Havana with a cargo of such of the armor plate as the divers were able to recover from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison, has reached New York, after a long cruise, during which she touched the coast of Africa and visited Port Said.

Some of the non-union men put to work in the New York Sun office when the union men walked out some time ago have struck. They allege that the Sun did not keep its agreement.

News has reached Victoria of an active volcano on James Island, one of the Calapagos group. It became active three months ago, sending broad streams of lava down its sides.

At a meeting of citizens recently the name of Anvil City, Alaska, was changed to Nome. This was done to make the name of the city correspond with the name of the postoffice.

A new national temperance organization, to be known as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, was organized in Chicago. It is pledged to raise 1,000,000 votes for the Prohibition party.

Generals Marcano and Ron, who have been in command of government forces in Venezuela, have joined the revolutionists with all their arms. At Carotte the revolutionists captured a gunboat, but lost four killed and two wounded.

A large rush order for American draft horses was placed at the Chicago stockyards by the English government. No limit was placed on the number wanted, and they are to be for immediate shipment. They are for use in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

Emperor William is said to be the only living sovereign of Europe upon whose life no attempt has yet been made.

The society of total abstainers just formed in Vienna is the first ever established in Austria. Everybody drinks in Austria.

Thomas A. Edison and other Eastern capitalists have bought the Ortiz grant in New Mexico for \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison has a new process of treating low grade ores and placer dirt.

## NEW YORK'S NAVAL PAGEANT

### The Great Marine Parade in Dewey's Honor.

#### BOATS BY THE HUNDREDS

Olympia and the Warships Led the Procession—Sir Thomas Lipton Shared the Enthusiasm With the Hero.

New York, Oct. 2.—The naval parade, from the standpoint of the warships, was an immense marine picture, a water pageant with so little of incident, compared with its great size, that it appealed to the eye as a painting rather than a drama. The vast gathering of water craft maintained an average speed of eight knots, but so magnificent was its area that the impression was one of exceedingly slow and stately movement. The picture was continually changing, but it melted slowly in such measured rhythm from form to form that the sense of motion was largely lost. It started under a brilliant sky, passed at the mouth of the Hudson through the threat of an angry storm, and emerged through a rainbow arch that stretched from shore to shore into a clear and brilliant sunset off the Grant tomb.

The night had been a busy one in the fleet of warships off Tompkinsville. The last details of the day's ceremony were hardly settled before the day itself broke on a scene of greater activity than the classic anchorage had ever witnessed before.

The great vessels of the white squadron swung at their anchorage as for the past two days, but the crowd of neighboring craft had been swelled past counting. As far as could be seen the water was a mass of moving steamers.

The evolution began at 1 o'clock, and in 15 minutes the fighting line was straightened out to the harbor. Admiral Dewey was going to his own place at the head of a squadron that would have won, at need, three battles of Manila bay without stopping for breakfast.

The head of the column was a broad arrow. Six torpedo boats spread out at the bar, three on a side from the Olympia's quarter. Outside of them a flying wedge of police patrol boats formed a great V, whose apex was the Olympia.

Flanking them, ahead and astern, were the harbor fire boats, spouting great columns of water that turned threateningly toward the excursion boats on either side when they attempted to crowd the line of march.

But the pageant back of this powerful vanguard was not limited to a single or sextuple line of ships. It was a sinuous marine monster half a mile wide, whose vertebrae were the ships of the white squadron, and whose ribs were rows upon rows of every sort of floating thing that had ever run by steam in New York harbor.

From the time the British yacht Erin started she certainly was the chief attraction along the river front, after the Olympia had gone by, and Sir Thomas Lipton was accorded an ovation all along the line. To those on board the Erin, decked out as she was with flags of all nations, it looked as if the American people were greatly pleased with Sir Thomas, and were delighted at an opportunity to give him a hearty welcome. They ran alongside in tug, barges, launches and big excursion steamers, and shouted all sorts of complimentary things to him, while the tall yachtman on the upper bridge of the Erin wore a smile, and not infrequently called back his thanks for the kind wishes.

**SAMOAN CLAIMS.**

Those of the British Subjects Aggregate \$37,000.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The British commissioner to Samoa, Mr. Eliot, has received from Apia a full report on the claims made by the British subjects for damage resulting from the bombardment and the native uprising.

The claims aggregate something over \$37,000. Of this amount about \$30,000 grows out of the depredations of the Maua rebels in January and March last, while some \$5,000 is for losses resulting from the bombardment of the British-American naval forces and the succeeding operations on land.

The original amount of the claims was doubled the amount now submitted to the British commissioner as they were first subjected to a rigid scrutiny by a British official at Apia. Mr. Eliot called at the White House today and had a talk with the president, in the course of which Mr. McKinley expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Samoan commission.

**Cleared of Rebels.**

Manila, Oct. 2.—General MacArthur's column has returned to Angeles, where Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler have established their headquarters, with 3,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered. There are no troops at Porac. Nine Americans were wounded in yesterday's fighting, two it is believed fatally. It is estimated that 60 insurgents were killed or wounded.

**Conference at Angeles.**

Manila, Oct. 2.—Generals Otis and Schwan and possibly Generals Lawton and Bates will proceed to Angeles today, where they may confer with Filipino commissioners, as the result of an exchange of communications between General MacArthur and the insurgents. A Filipino general is expected with the American prisoners today. Two reconnoitering parties came into collision with the insurgents near Alimus and four Americans were wounded.

## NEW YORK'S WELCOME.

The Committee From Washington State Boards the Olympia.

New York, Sept. 30.—New York was decked brilliantly today in honor of the gallant sailor who is waiting at her gate. Had an ocean of color swept through the city, its ebbing tide could not have stained the streets more brilliantly. Hundreds of miles of red, white and blue bunting cover the noble facades of Broadway and Fifth avenue, and a million flags flutter over the town. Not even the churches have escaped the universal decorations. The doors and gothic windows of old Trinity, on lower Broadway, are gracefully draped with the national colors, and in ancient Trinity graveyard, the tomb of that gallant sailor, who, dying, issued the command not to give up the ship, lies shrouded in the silken folds of the flag for which he died.

When the committee from Washington reached the Olympia, each member of the committee was cordially greeted by Admiral Dewey, but the warmest hand clasp and heartiest greeting was for the admiral's lifelong friend, Senator Proctor, of Vermont. He captain presented each of the visitors to Captain Lamberton, and then all went to the admiral's cabin, where the committee completed the programme of the Washington ceremony, and the admiral expressed his entire satisfaction with the celebration. Secretary Pruden presented an invitation to a dinner with the president, and the admiral accepted it.

Admiral George W. Baird, who sailed with Farragut and Dewey in the Gulf in 1861, unrolled a package which he had carefully guarded all the way to the Olympia, and displaying a faded blue admiral's ensign, upon which were stitched four white stars, said to Admiral Dewey:

"Admiral, I wish to present to you the first admiral's flag ever 'broken out' in the navy of this country. The admiral, whose name and memory we all so reverently hoisted this ensign upon the good ship Hartford, before New Orleans, and afterwards upon the Franklin, and since it came down from that masthead it has never been slipped by the wind or worn by time. You, the worthy successor of that great admiral whose tactics you so successfully followed a short while ago, I deem the proper person for Farragut's mantle to fall upon."

This flag was made by Quartermaster Knutson out of a blue "number" flag, when Farragut was first made a rear-admiral. Two white stars were sewed on it. When Farragut was made an admiral, two more white stars were sewed on it. Farragut flew this flag on the Hartford at New Orleans, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. The admiral was deeply affected, and tears were in his eyes as he gazed at the souvenir. It was several moments before he recovered his voice. Finally he said:

"I'll fly it. I'll fly it at masthead. I'll fly it in the parade. I'll fly it always. And when I strike my admiral's flag this shall be the flag I shall strike."

This was the most impressive scene that has occurred on the Olympia since her arrival in this port, and for some time no one spoke. The silence was not broken until he called his Chinese steward and ordered a case of champagne.

The Washingtonians remained on board chatting with the admiral for an hour. A portion of the committee left for Washington at 2:30 o'clock.

**HUNDREDS WERE DROWNED.**

Effect of the Recent Storms and Floods

Calcutta, Sept. 30.—Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Woodburn announces that 500 lives were lost in Darjeling, capital of the district of that name, in addition to those drowned on the plains.

Great havoc has been caused at Kurseong. The Margareti Ehope estate lost 100 acres and the Mealand factory was destroyed. Some coolies were buried in the ruins of the manager's house, which was partially destroyed. The Avongrove estate lost 30 acres and 4,000 tea bushes. The collis lines were swept away and hundreds were killed. A factory was also destroyed at that place. A huge landslide below St. Mary's seminary destroyed the railroad bridge and completely blocked the road. A breach 300 yards wide has been made and the rails are hanging in the air. It is thought the break cannot be repaired within 30 days.

**Boiler-makers Strike.**

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The boiler-makers who quit work on the government transports last week on account of the notification from their employers that they would be required to work nine hours per day, instead of eight hours, as they had previously been doing, and all the men employed at boiler-making in the Risdon and Fulton shops, who walked out this week in sympathy with the strikers, are still out. The men are determined to hold out for the eight hour working day and double pay for overtime, these being the terms granted them by the federal law on all government work.

**Contributions to Dewey Fund.**

Washington, Sept. 30.—Among today's contributions to the Dewey home fund were: C. P. Huntington, \$2,000, and the Chicago Tribune, \$500.

**Two Killed by a Train.**

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—A cart containing Lorenzo Chordella and his family, consisting of his wife Rosa and two sons, Angelo, aged 2½ years, and Guido, 7 months old, was struck by a northbound San Jose train at Sunny-side crossing tonight. The cart and its occupants were hurled high in the air, and they fell to the ground 40 feet away. The father and eldest child were instantly killed, and the mother seriously injured. She held the baby in her arms, and it escaped unhurt.

## ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY

### Aguinaldo's Third Trial Has Failed as Before.

#### "REPUBLIC" NOT RECOGNIZED

Interview With His Envoy, Who Talks Like a Genuine Anti-Imperialist—Filipino Soldiers' Condition.

Manila, Oct. 3.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "president of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson, of the Sixteenth Infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel. Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks towards the windows for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats deferentially and a crowd in vehicles and on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandro today, while conversing with a press representative. He impresses one as dignified and dispassionate and a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tulae. While reticent concerning his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army withstand 60,000 troops?" asked the press representative.

"Fighting in our way, we can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles and a circle around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the rich, immense productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food for our army, and this is done at a minimum cost."

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining troops in the Philippines. A Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers. Even with our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army occupied for years."

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

**ALL FOR DEWEY.**

**Fifty Thousand Men in the Land Parade.**

—Climax of Celebration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The land parade today capped the climax. The city, state and nation united in a vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The naval parade of yesterday was magnificent and superb, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, the militia of 15 states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey, the hero of the day, and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their gold-laced uniforms and gold-trimmed cocked hats, were in open barouches. Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey. The front seat of the carriage was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The hero was recognized by the people on the instant, and the cheers and huzzahs along the line of march, seemed fairly to lift the sky. Everybody cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm.

**Two Killed by a Train.**

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—A cart containing Lorenzo Chordella and his family, consisting of his wife Rosa and two sons, Angelo, aged 2½ years, and Guido, 7 months old, was struck by a northbound San Jose train at Sunny-side crossing tonight. The cart and its occupants were hurled high in the air, and they fell to the ground 40 feet away. The father and eldest child were instantly killed, and the mother seriously injured. She held the baby in her arms, and it escaped unhurt.

## WRECK OF THE SCOTSMAN.

Fifteen Women Passengers Drowned—Ship Looted by Crew.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Two hundred and fifty scantily clad, baggage-bereft men, women and children were on board of an inter-colonial special which steamed into Bonaventure depot tonight. They composed the greater number of those who sailed from Liverpool September 14 on the steamship Scotsman, bound for Montreal, which was wrecked on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle at 2:30 o'clock the morning of the 21st.

It was not only a tale of shipwreck that they had to tell, but one of death, of suffering and pillage, for fifteen, at least, of the Scotsman's passengers perished, all suffered cruelty from cold and privation and almost the worst horror of all, the men who were supposed to succor and aid, those who were committed to their care in the hour of need, turned on the helpless passengers and with loaded guns and revolvers compelled them to part with the valuables they had saved. Captain Skrimshire and his officers were exceptions. For the honor of the British merchant marine, the crime may not be ascribed to the men engaged in it, but to a gang of wharf rats and hangers-on, picked up on the docks at Liverpool to replace the usual crew of the Scotsman, which joined the seamen's strike on the other side.

The list of those who perished is as follows: First-class passengers—Miss Street, Montreal; Mrs. Childs, wife of the stage manager of the "Sign of the Cross" company; Mrs. Robertson and infant; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Robinson, wife of the manager of the Sunlight Soap Company, of Toronto; Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Dickinson, wife of a former editor of the Toronto Globe. Second-class passengers—Mrs. M. M. Scott, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Tut-hill, Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Eliza Watkins, Miss B. Weavers.

It will be noticed that all who perished were women. This is accounted for by the fact that they were occupants of the first boat which left the steamer after she struck and which was swamped before it could get clear of the ship.

**GIGANTIC SWINDLING.**

Cause of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange's Suspension of Business.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Intense excitement prevails on the cotton exchange here, and the directors of the exchange have met and suspended business. The New York market is closed today, and the only quotations this morning are for local investors were from Liverpool. The market had scarcely opened when the operators had become paralyzed by advices clicked from over the ocean. It showed futures jumping in leaps and bounds. In half an hour reports showed that the Liverpool market had jumped nearly a cent. The whole exchange went wild, and the excitement spreading to the streets, multitudes crowded around the doors of the building.

At 10 o'clock a meeting of the directors was called and prompt action was taken, suspending all business. Operators were unable to explain the tremendous jump, and it was the common